

Dec. 5th, '01

Dear Eric, the Grunauers visited us, father & son. I gave them a lot of pictures & information.

Next time you come this way, lets get together, we are almost 80 & still working (We enjoy it.)

Deborah especially asked me to send you best regards. She & her Tommy & Hanukkah reminds us Evelyn are of the miracles faith can bring...

doing May the faith that Hanukkah celebrates
very Bring its special glow to everything.

well. Fondly Helga & Leo

For Evelyn: Butterflies are May 19th / 05
our "symbol" for
the children who
have died.



Dear Eric & Evelyn,

thank you for
returning my stamps. I gave ^{them} to a
lovely Haitian student, aged 11. She
& her mom were thrilled.

I am learning to
live without Leo. I have wonderful
friends & neighbors, good lawyers &
financial managers. You can teach
and old dog new tricks, I want to
stay in my house.

Remember when you visited
me in N.Y.C. in a 10 room duplex
with 5 baths? My employer recently
called me to invite me to her 90th
Birthday. The "Kids", now in their

60th, wanted to see me. Deborah came
2x to help me with paperwork. Her
Tommy got into Berkley. Her Evelyn
aged 14, spoke at the funeral & spent
her spring brake with me here. In July,
Deborah & I will fly to Switzerland, I have
a cousin, 93 there, with grown grandkids.
They all have visited me, incl. great-
grand kid.


You can find me on the Internet,
Helga Katz, mainly for my work with
bereaved parents. Leo would be so pleased
to see how I am functioning without him.

Hope you & yours are in good health.
If you came to N.Y., lets meet.

All the best

P.S.

Fondly Helga

Henry has a grandson
Tyler, 12 from his
daughter, LLona.  Have a great day!
His son, Norbert is not
married

Just a Note

3.17.03



Dear Erre & Evelyn, I had a call from our "distant cousins" in Utah last night. The young woman I spoke to seemed very pleased with what I told her. They are not Jewish & never connected the Holocaust to their family history.

I will send them a copy of the picture of my parent's wedding, which I sure I sent you. On it I will identify all Grunauers & tell them a bit of family gossip.

They will also get a copy of your last letter to me, dated Sept. 18th, '01.

We celebrated our 160th birthdays
last Nov, we were born the same year.

Deborah & children are doing
well, Evelyn will have her Bat-Mitzvah
in Oct. '03. Tommy, a sophomore in
H.S., is a debating star. He has already
been offered scholarship from the top
colleges.

We are still working part time.

We travelled to Norway & Russia last
year. Now we are waiting for the Iraq
calamity before we make plans.

How wonderful that you estab-
lished a butterfly house, they are our
symbols for parents whose children have
died. I am the "New Member Contact"
for their organization, The Compassionate
Friends. I am on the internet & get many
calls for help. That is my work & memory
of our son. I still teach, mostly piano &
Leo sees a few patients at our house & lectures.

We are well & have lots
of energy, although Leo had to stop ice-dancing. All the Best, fondly, Helen

Kathy
296 Hamilton Rd
Rockville Center NY 11570

~~Sept~~ 2003


To Eric & Evelyn

Happy New Year!

Love, Leo, Helga, Deborah & Family

Hope you are well. I just
turned 80. We took a
river cruise in Russia,
we loved it

נכתב בספר חיים והברכות
לשנת עושר ואושר

 Dr. Leo Katz
296 Hamilton Rd.
Rockville Ctr, NY 11570

Aug 2002

To Eric & Evelyn

May the New Year

Bring you happiness

To last throughout the year,

And may this

Holiday season Bless

All your heart holds dear!

From Leo, Helga &
family

Oct. 2nd, '03

Dear Eric & Evelyn,

thanks for the nice New Years letter. We are very impressed by your grandchildren's careers. Also by your activities & trips.

We have slowed down a little, but are still involved with Ethical Culture Society. You have a big one in St. Louis. On Rosh Hashana I went to Temple with Leo, he had a lot of training in Jewish education & I respect that.

Apart from teaching guitar & piano, I am "New Member Contact" for the "Compassionate Friends", parents whose children have died. I am on the Internet & Churches & Funeral homes contact me. It is difficult work, but necessary & I am glad to help others after going through that agony myself.

Yes, the Ecuadorans came twice, 2 groups, we were not very charmed by them. I gave them what information I had. We were also invited to a Mormon wedding in Salt Lake City, but declined to attend.

Oct. 23rd we will go to CA for the Bet Mitzvah & Deborah's daughter Herson, Tommy, 9 Junior in H.S. travels all over with Debating Teams & wins lots of prizes.

Last year we took Deborah on a river cruise in Russia. It was great. Leo was asked to speak at a Psychology Conference in Norway, so it was not

far from there to St. Petersburg.

Next summer we'll take Deborah to Switzerland.
We still ^{have} relatives there, 4 generations now.

We have had interesting lives. In England I became an electrical Engineer during World War II. I started as a housemaid (A very bad house maid) - I was interned as an enemy alien at 17.

I saved money while working for the U.S. dept. of Justice in Nuremberg & finally got to study dress design in N.Y. My career was brief, I had a family & became a music teacher.

We have a wonderful social life, I like cooking for multitudes. Leo had to stop ice-dancing, he had knee surgery & is recovering slowly. I have 2 artificial hips, they work very well.

Next time you come through N.Y. please allow a day to visit us. We'd love to meet your N.Y. family too.

Heinz (Henry) had a son & a daughter. The daughter is married & has a son of 11. We see them occasionally.

I have a bumper sticker that says:
"I brake for Butterflies". There are so few now.

Fondly, Leo, Helen & Family

NEIGHBORS

WHAT'S UP NEXT DOOR AND AROUND THE CORNER

RVC couple translate language of love

Continued from front page

city itself, socially. They didn't want me there. I can't even call it my hometown."

He wore an American uniform and the Germans "groveled" before him. "Of course," he said. "None of THEM were Nazi."

Though he didn't trust the Germans, Leo said he never participated when others tried to degrade them.

One building that hadn't been destroyed by the Allied bombing raids was the Nuremberg Palace of Justice, and it was there that 24 Nazi leaders and their organizations were put on trial in October 1945, charged with planning and carrying out the war in Europe and systematically murdering millions of people. Four governments — the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia — issued the indictments.

Because the defendants, prosecutors and judges spoke different languages, a team of translators, Leo included, was brought in. Everyone in the courtroom wore headsets to listen to the translated testimony.

There were 12 translators at every session, three translating into German, three into Russian, three into English and three into French. It was the first time simultaneous translation was used at a trial. The translators sat in two rows, perpendicular to the two rows of defendants.

Leo translated English into German at the initial trial and stayed on to do the same at some of the subsequent trials for "lesser criminals."

It was then that he met Helga. He first noticed her when she was going up the steps of the courthouse for her interview. "There were a lot of steps to the courthouse," Leo said. "Helga was walking up the steps and I was walking behind her."

Helga jokes that Leo, one of the two men who interviewed her, hired her because of the shape of her legs. Kicked out of school at 15 for being Jewish, Helga only had a 10th-grade education at the time and was self-conscious because of it.

Days and nights in Nuremberg

During the day, the couple was immersed in talk of death and war. They were among the first people to see the pictures of what had happened in the concentration camps. Helga will never forget the movies of all the gold teeth that had been ripped from the mouths of the dead or dying.

The worst, she said, were the trials of the physicians who conducted painful experiments on children in the name of science. During one of these trials, some of the victims who had survived the experiments were asked to testify.

Leo recalled what happened when one of the experiment survivors was asked to identify the person who had tortured him. Instead of pointing, the man jumped out of the witness chair, raced across the courtroom and "started to throttle" the defendant.

At night, the couple learned about each other and tried to forget about the trials. Luck was on Leo's side when he won the



Angela Marshall/Herald

LEOPOLD AND HELGA KATZ escaped Nazi Germany but returned after the war to work as translators for the Nuremberg trials.

right to purchase an automobile from the Army PX. There were few cars at the time, and Leo used his new Chevy to woo Helga by offering her a ride home one day.

On weekends they traveled Europe in the car. It was the first time in many years that the two were free to go wherever they wanted.

In a scrapbook, Leo has many photographs of the trials, which he got from a Russian photographer he had befriended. He also has a few original pages of his translations of the trial. The Katzes think they might donate the scrapbook to a Holocaust museum.

Leo returned to America after his work in the trials was completed and Helga followed in 1948. They were married two years later and raised two children. The couple moved to Rockville Centre in the late 1960s. They had a house built so that Leo could open an office for his psychoanalysis practice and Helga could open a music studio. Both continue to work part-time. Last year they held a 160th birthday party, celebrating their combined ages.

The Katzes lecture on the Holocaust at area high schools. Helga says the students often want to hear about the violence and are disappointed to learn she was never in a concentration camp. "We're escapees, really," she said.

Helga became an activist over the years, protesting and marching for causes such as civil rights, ending the Vietnam War and abortion rights.

"If somebody had spoken up," she said, "maybe my family would have survived."



HELGA JUELICH sits behind her then-boyfriend, Leo Katz, in the translation booths.



LEOPOLD KATZ, second from left in back row, listens to testimony during the Nuremberg trials. Nazi leaders, many of whom would be sentenced to hang, sit at bottom left.

A case of love at trial about hate

By ANGELA MARSHALL

Even in prison, Hermann Goering acted like he was in charge. Showing up half an hour late for his interrogation, the Nazi leader sprawled in his chair, complained about being cooped up and declared he had nothing to say. His boots were highly polished.

Leopold Katz's memory of his first encounter with Hitler's field marshal remains vivid. Katz, who at the time was an interpreter for the U.S. government, can still easily mimic Goering's arrogant mannerisms.

Within months, Goering would be dead, sentenced by the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg to hang for crimes against humanity. Even then, Goering refused to relinquish control, committing suicide before the noose could be placed around his neck.

For more than 40 years, Leo and his wife, Helga, have lived in Rockville Centre, their neighbors oblivious to the part the seemingly average couple played in history.

'It was much too late'

Helga Juelich didn't know she was a Jew until she was 10 years old, when Adolph Hitler came to power.

Although her mother was Jewish and her father half-Jewish, the family lived as Christians, attending a Lutheran church. "I'd never met a Jew," Helga said last week, sitting at the dining room table in her Hamilton Avenue home.

It wasn't until her father's arrest on Kristallnacht, Nov. 9, 1938, that Helga's family woke to the real threat against them. Because he was only half-Jewish, Mr. Juelich was released. But the danger the family had long sensed could no longer be ignored. They looked for ways to escape the country together, but, as Helga said, "It was much too late."

In the end, the Juelichs could only save their children. Helga's brother was sent to stay with distant relatives in America and, at 17, Helga was sent to be a maid in England. It was the first of many jobs she would take during the war.

She was an enemy alien and the people of Britain let her know it. "I went to church and people moved away," she

said. "They wouldn't sit next to me."

Everything in Helga's world had changed, and soon after her arrival in England she received another blow. Her father, she was told in a postcard, had died of pneumonia. She would not learn until after the war that he had actually committed suicide to avoid deportation by the German police.

In 1940, the English interned all enemy aliens in a lower-middle-class resort on the Isle of Man, and Helga loved it there. A year later, at a trial to determine her status in England, she asked to stay at the resort but was denied.

Instead she supported herself, working in textile mills

'It was extremely moving to go back to the city that didn't want to let me live.'

LEOPOLD KATZ

Translator, Nuremberg trials

and, when there was a food shortage, in restaurants so she could eat. At first, the jobs paid so little that she had to go to the police to ask if they could find her a place to live. They placed her with a Quaker woman, who gave her a windowless room and fed her. At 20, Helga was drafted and sent to work in British aircraft factories, toiling for long hours in "miserable" conditions. Later, she did electrical engineering work.

When the war ended, Helga learned that the Americans were hiring translators for their German censorship unit, and she applied. She thought her mother might still be alive.

Helga still smiles when she recalls how good it felt to return to Germany on a big Army truck and to swim in the once-forbidden town pools. The signs at the pools in Offenbach, where she first worked as a translator, had once read, "No Jews allowed" but now read, "No Germans allowed."

Her soaring spirits sank once more, however, when she learned that her mother was dead, probably gassed in a concentration camp. She also learned the true nature of her father's death and wished her mother had followed his example. "She must have gone through terrible agonies," Helga said.

When the censorship unit was shut down, Helga applied for and was accepted to work as a translator in Nuremberg. That is where she met Leo.

You're in the Army now

Leo's own Judaism was never questioned. His father was a cantor and a schochet, or ritual slaughterer, for Nuremberg's orthodox synagogue. Leo went to Jewish schools and had little contact with non-Jews.

Calling him a realist, Leo said his father recognized Hitler's danger right away. His father searched for a position outside Germany and finally found one in Newfoundland, where he moved the family in 1937. The Katzes then moved to a chicken farm in New Jersey in 1941.

As soon as he came of age, Leo was drafted into the U.S. Army. As an enemy alien, he wasn't allowed to carry a weapon and was therefore assigned to the medical corps. But that didn't last long. When officials learned that Leo could speak German, he was made an American citizen and assigned to military intelligence. He went back to Europe in 1944 as a prisoner-of-war interrogator. Leo says his was the first American unit to enter Berlin.

"I felt a great deal of rage and anger [against the German people] at first," Leo said. It wasn't until he had to help a pregnant woman that he could once again see the Germans as people.

Even now he doesn't trust Germans his age or older. "I don't know what they did during the war," he said. "I don't give them the benefit of the doubt."

When he was released from the Army, the U.S. government hired Leo to be a translator at the Nuremberg trials. Seven years later, he was going home.

But it wasn't the city of his childhood. "The town was completely smashed," he said. "I didn't have any ties to the

See RVC COUPLE, page 21

Dr. Deborah Eckstein Katz
659 Cornish Dr.
Encinitas CA 92024

777



YOU ARE INVITED TO JOIN US FOR THIS

JOYOUS OCCASION AS

MOELVA LINDMAN

IS CALLED TO -DC TORAH

AS A BAT MITZVAH

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2003

5 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

CONGREGATION BETH AD

5050 BLACK MOUNTAIN ROAD

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

DINNER DANCE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING

ATTIRE: DRESSY

George Kerr

RARE COINS

Collected and preserved as
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of
PORTLAND, OREGON

STATEWIDE BANKING SERVICE IN OREGON

Through branches, serving many key cities of the state, this bank extends modern financial service to various sections of Oregon.



The
United States
National Bank


Head Offices PORTLAND, OREGON



The United States National Bank Collection of Rare American Coins

Value of the coin collection described in the following pages has been variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. It is ranked by collectors as one of the most complete collections in its class on the Pacific Coast.

It has been developed through the years by officers of the bank in the belief that it possesses educational value and directs public interest in some measure, perhaps, to the value of sound currency.



Of Special Interest to Children and Students of American History

Wherever the collection has been shown, it has proved a center of widespread interest, with particular appeal for educators, school children and students of American history. The collection includes specimens of coins in every day use during all periods of the nation's history.

COINAGE OF THE PIONEERS

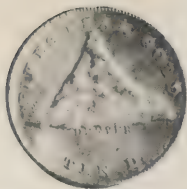
by George Pipes

Portland attorney and authority on numismatics — the science of coins.

THE gold coins in this collection embrace what is known as the coinage of the pioneers. These were coins made for the most part by government assayers, at the instance or with the consent of the United States government. They were made to fill a long felt want, since the new communities were not adequately supplied by the regular coinage. This scarcity was due to the difficulty of carrying money across the plains because of accident or chance of robbery. The collection contains many of the most valuable and interesting of the pioneer series. Among these are the octagonal fifty dollar pieces made by the government assayer August Humboldt, of California, in 1851 and 1852.

Other assayers in California to issue gold coins were Kellogg & Company, Moffatt & Company, Norris, Grieg & Norris, Wass, Molitor & Company, and Baldwin & Company. Their coins are all represented in this collection.

Among the earliest of the pioneer coins were some struck by the Mormans in Utah



PIKE'S PEAK GOLD PIECE 1860

in 1849. These coins bore the device of the All-Seeing Eye, and on the reverse two clasped hands. The inscription reads "To the Lord Holiness." These coins also bear the letters G. S. L. C. P. G. (Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold).

A few years later, in 1860, the assayers in Colorado put out a ten dollar piece and a two and a half dollar piece, bearing the device of Pike's Peak and the inscription "Pike's Peak Gold." These were issued by the firm of Clark Gruber & Company. These coins are represented in this collection.

The very earliest of all gold minted privately in the United States were those coins made in North Carolina by A. and C. Bechtler during the period from 1834 to 1841. Two specimens of these appear in the collection. The inscription refers to the fineness of the gold. One is designated 20 carats and one 21 carats.

The most interesting to Oregonians, and by far the most rare and valuable coin in the entire collection, is the ten dollar piece of the Oregon Exchange Company, the finest speci-



OREGON BEAVER

One of the famous \$10 "Beavers"
minted privately in Oregon City
in 1849.

men in existence. There is also a five dollar piece of less rarity. These coins were made at a private mint established in 1849 at Oregon City. Immediately prior to their issuance money was so very scarce in the Oregon Territory that wheat was made legal tender for the payment of debts by act of the Territorial Legislature. To satisfy an urgent public demand the Legislature enacted a statute establishing a mint at Oregon City and authorizing the issuance of the five and ten dollar gold coins bearing the device of a beaver on a log. The newly appointed governor, General Joseph Lane, arrived just in time to veto this act as unconstitutional. This did not deter the citizens from seeking a "new deal" for their medium of exchange. A private corporation was formed by patriots, which was called the Oregon Exchange Company, and they carried out the plans formulated by the Legislature and set up the machinery for coining the money. Before they ceased oper-



CALIFORNIA \$20 GOLD COIN 1853

ations there had been issued six thousand five dollar pieces, and twenty-four hundred and eighty ten dollar pieces. But they did not stay long in circulation. It was found that they contained more gold than their face value, and they were soon melted up into bullion. A considerable number of the fives escaped the melting pot, but few of the tens.

The pioneer coins awaken a lively interest in those who live in the West, because their story is inseparably linked to that of the sturdy pioneers who endured so much to bring civilization into this community.

Among regular issues of gold coins in the collection there are two denominations which are practically obsolete. These are two and a half pieces and three dollar pieces. The latter were never in circulation to any extent, and their coinage was discontinued in 1889. The collection contains a large number of these coins with a wide range of dates, many of which are rare.

The silver coins in the collection embrace the regular issues of dollars, beginning with 1795. These show the original Liberty head design. There is also a later type with Liberty seated, commonly called the "nightgown" type. There are also sets of coins in brilliant uncirculated condition, known as proofs. These are coins struck at the Mint in advance of the regular issues from dies highly polished for the purpose, which gives the coins their mirror-like surface. They were not put in circulation, but were sold to collectors upon application to the Mint. The coinage, being very limited and difficult to obtain, is enhanced in value to a great extent. In addition to their brilliant surface they are often distinguished from ordinary coins by having their edges plain instead of milled. Proof coins have been discontinued for a number of years, but recently resumed. The new ones are less brilliant than the old, which is due to a change in the process of minting.



SAN FRANCISCO \$20 GOLD COIN 1854

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND, OREGON

GEORGE A. D. KERR
VICE PRESIDENT

June 16, 1955

Mr. Eric P. Newman, Secretary
Edison Brothers Stores
400 Washington Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Mr. Newman:

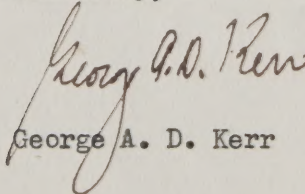
It was a pleasure having a brief visit
with you while I was in St. Louis.

Knowing you to be an avid coin collector, I am sending you a little brochure encompassing
our coin collection.

We hope that you will have an opportunity to be out this way, and if so, will look forward to your stopping to see us at the bank and looking over our collection.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,


George A. D. Kerr

GADK ams
Enc.

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